

Janice K. Brewer Governor

April 29, 2011

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Honorable Ken Bennett Secretary of State 1700 West Washington Street, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Re: Senate Bill 1201 (firearms omnibus)

Dear Secretary Bennett:

Today I vetoed Senate Bill 1201. While I have a nearly 30-year record of promoting Second Amendment rights, Senate Bill 1201 has too many loopholes and flaws for me to sign. I will focus on two concerns only in this letter and then discuss how I believe we can move forward to protect and expand Second Amendment rights in Arizona over the next 3½ years.

My first concern is that Senate Bill 1201 establishes an inexplicable, unjustifiable and unacceptable double standard for the regulation of guns in Arizona – one for the Legislature and one for most other public bodies. Senate Bill 1201 gives the Legislature four separate exemptions from the very laws it imposes on other public bodies (see attachment). For example, the Legislature exempted itself from the prohibition on public bodies licensing or registering firearms (page 8, lines 1 through 6). Besides the obvious double standard problem, giving this unbridled authority to future legislatures that may not be Second Amendment-friendly is very dangerous. These exemptions are not needed for the Legislature to amend these laws in the future as some have claimed. The legislative process is set forth in the Arizona State Constitution.

My second concern is that Senate Bill 1201 amends the state regulation of loaded guns on K-12 school grounds in a confusing way for Arizona gun owners. Section 13-3102(G) on page 5 of the bill strikes the word "unloaded" so as to allow for the storage of loaded firearms in locked vehicles on K-12 school grounds. While this practice is allowed under the federal Gun Free School Zone Act for Concealed Carry Weapon (CCW) permit holders due to a separate CCW exemption, non-CCW permit holders would be violating federal law unless they are otherwise exempt. Failing to make the distinction between CCW and non-CCW permit holders in Senate Bill 1201 is very significant because I very proudly signed the historic "Constitutional Carry" law last year allowing Arizona citizens to carry concealed weapons without a CCW permit. Arizona gun owners and K-12 school officials need clarity, not the confusion engendered by Senate Bill 1201, with regard to keeping loaded guns on K-12 school grounds.

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More generally, a proponent of Senate Bill 1201 has argued that the laws requiring gun storage systems at public buildings are not being properly enforced. This is not acceptable. I am adamant that current laws affording gun owners the right to store their weapons at public buildings be enforced. For this reason, I asked the Director of the Department of Administration earlier this year to conduct a survey of state buildings to determine compliance with our gun storage laws. Corrective action will be taken at any state building found to be out of compliance. I encourage any and all input from the gun owning community on this issue.

Let me be clear – one of my goals over the next 3½ years is to advance the Second Amendment agenda in Arizona. How can we do that? I believe the CCW permit holder concept in some of these newer situations and the protection of private property rights can play an important role. For example, we used these concepts very successfully in the law expanding Second Amendment rights for firearms in establishments with liquor licenses. In addition, we need to thoughtfully consider sensitive situations where guns may not be appropriate or are regulated by federal law (e.g., our K-12 schools). Future legislation must be written clearly to avoid making Arizona gun owners lawbreakers by accident. To this end, I believe we should avoid omnibus bills involving multiple subjects relating to the Second Amendment. Most importantly, we need to work together from the very beginning and include varied stakeholders.

In conclusion, while I appreciate the efforts of the proponents to improve this bill since its introduction by reducing the number of exemptions, there is still much work needed to clear up where guns are and are not allowed. To this end, I am committed to working over the interim with all interested parties so that we can produce a clear and pragmatic solution to expand the application of our Second Amendment rights in Arizona.

K. Brewer

Sincarely.

Janice K. Brewer

Governor

Cc:

The Honorable Russell Pearce

The Honorable Andy Tobin

The Honorable Ron Gould

Senate Secretary

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives

Arizona News Service

#### Legislative Exemptions in Senate Bill 1201 (firearms omnibus)

(reference to House engrossed version)

#### Page 7, line 38

A. Except as provided in subsection E of this section AND **EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE**, a THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not enact any ordinance, rule or tax relating to the transportation, possession, carrying, sale, transfer, purchase, acquisition, gift, devise, storage, licensing, registration, discharge or use of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components or related accessories in this state.

#### Page 8, Line 1

B. A-EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not require the licensing or registration of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components or related accessories or prohibit the ownership, purchase, sale or transfer of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components, or related accessories.

#### Page 8, line 26

D. A EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not enact any rule or ordinance that relates to firearms and is more prohibitive than or that has a penalty that is greater than any state law penalty. A political subdivision's rule or ordinance that relates to firearms and that is inconsistent with or more restrictive than state law, whether enacted before or after the effective date of the amendment to this section JULY 29, 2010, is null and void.

#### Page 9, line 21

3. The regulation of land and structures, including a business relating to firearms or ammunition or their components or a shooting range in the same manner as other commercial businesses. Notwithstanding any other law AND EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, this paragraph does not authorize a THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision OF THIS STATE to regulate the sale or transfer of firearms on property it owns, leases, operates or controls in a manner that is different than or inconsistent with state law. For the purposes of this paragraph, a use permit or other contract that provides for the use of property owned, leased, operated or controlled by a THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision OF THIS STATE shall not be considered a sale, conveyance or disposition of property.

State of Arizona Senate Fiftieth Legislature First Regular Session 2011

### **SENATE BILL 1201**

#### AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 12-714 AND 13-3102, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 13-3102.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 13-3105, 13-3107 AND 13-3108, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 13-3118, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 13-4903, 13-4904 AND 15-515, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO FIREARMS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 12-714, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 12-714. Actions against firearm manufacturers: prohibition: findings; definitions

- A. A political subdivision of this state shall not commence a qualified civil liability action in any Arizona court.
  - B. The legislature finds that:
- 1. The citizens of this state have the right, under the second amendment to the United States Constitution and article 2- II, section 26 of the Arizona Constitution, to keep and bear arms.
- 2. Lawsuits have been commenced against the manufacturers, distributors, dealers and importers of nondefective firearms for the harm caused by the misuse of firearms by third parties, including criminals.
- 3. Businesses in the United States that are engaged in the lawful sale to the public of firearms or ammunition are not, and should not be liable for the harm caused by those who unlawfully misuse firearms or ammunition.
- 4. The possibility of imposing liability on an entire industry for harm that is the sole responsibility of others is an abuse of the legal system, threatens the diminution of a basic constitutional right and constitutes an unreasonable burden on the free enterprise system.
- 5. The liability actions commenced by political subdivisions are based on theories without foundation in the common law and American jurisprudence. Such an expansion of liability would constitute a deprivation of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens of this state under both the Constitution of Arizona and the United States Constitution.
  - C. As used in this section:
  - 1. "Manufacturer" means, with respect to a qualified product:
- (a) A person who is engaged in a business to import, make, produce, create or assemble a qualified product and who designs or formulates, or has engaged another person to design or formulate, a qualified product.
- (b) A seller of a qualified product, but only with respect to an aspect of the product that is made or affected when the seller makes, produces, creates or assembles and designs or formulates an aspect of the product made by another person.
- (c) Any seller of a qualified product who represents to a user of a qualified product that the seller is a manufacturer of the qualified product.
- 2. "Qualified civil liability action" means a civil action brought by a political subdivision against a manufacturer or seller of a qualified product or a trade association, for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of a qualified product by a third party. Qualified civil liability action does not include an action brought against a transferor convicted under 18 United States Code section 924(h) or section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 14, 13 by a party directly harmed by the conduct of which the transferee is convicted.

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- 3. "Qualified product" means a nondefective firearm as defined in 18 United States Code section 921(a)(3) or nondefective ammunition as defined in 18 United States Code section 921(a)(17), or a component part of a firearm or ammunition, that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.
- 4. "Seller" means, with respect to a qualified product, a person who either:
- (a) In the course of a business conducted for that purpose sells, distributes, rents, leases, prepares, blends, packages, labels or otherwise is involved in placing a qualified product in the stream of commerce.
- (b) Installs, repairs, refurbishes, reconditions or maintains an aspect of a qualified product that is alleged to have resulted in damages.
- 5. "Trade association" means any association or business organization, whether or not incorporated under federal or state law, two or more members of which are manufacturers or sellers of a qualified product.
  - Sec. 2. Section 13-3102, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3102. Misconduct involving weapons: defenses: classification; definitions
  - A. A person commits misconduct involving weapons by knowingly:
- 1. Carrying a deadly weapon except a pocket knife concealed on his person or within his immediate control in or on a means of transportation:
- (a) In the furtherance of a serious offense as defined in section 13-706, a violent crime as defined in section 13-901.03 or any other felony offense; or
- (b) When contacted by a law enforcement officer and failing to accurately answer the officer if the officer asks whether the person is carrying a concealed deadly weapon; or
- 2. Carrying a deadly weapon except a pocket knife concealed on his person or concealed within his immediate control in or on a means of transportation if the person is under twenty-one years of age; or
- 3. Manufacturing, possessing, transporting, selling or transferring a prohibited weapon, except that if the violation involves dry ice, a person commits misconduct involving weapons by knowingly possessing the dry ice with the intent to cause injury to or death of another person or to cause damage to the property of another person; or
- 4. Possessing a deadly weapon or prohibited weapon if such person is a prohibited possessor; or
- 5. Selling or transferring a deadly weapon to a prohibited possessor; or
  - 6. Defacing a deadly weapon; or
- 7. Possessing a defaced deadly weapon knowing the deadly weapon was defaced; or
- 8. Using or possessing a deadly weapon during the commission of any felony offense included in chapter 34 of this title; or

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- 9. Discharging a firearm at an occupied structure in order to assist, promote or further the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise; or
- 10. Unless specifically authorized by law, entering any public establishment or attending any public event and carrying a deadly weapon on his person after a reasonable request by the operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event or the sponsor's agent to remove his weapon and place it in the custody of the operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event for temporary and secure storage of the weapon pursuant to section 13-3102.01; or
- $\frac{11}{10}$ . Unless specifically authorized by law, entering an election polling place on the day of any election carrying a deadly weapon; or
  - 12. 11. Possessing a deadly weapon on school grounds; or
- 13. 12. Unless specifically authorized by law, entering a nuclear or hydroelectric generating station carrying a deadly weapon on his person or within the immediate control of any person; or
- 14. 13. Supplying, selling or giving possession or control of a firearm to another person if the person knows or has reason to know that the other person would use the firearm in the commission of any felony; or
- 15. 14. Using, possessing or exercising control over a deadly weapon in furtherance of any act of terrorism as defined in section 13-2301 or possessing or exercising control over a deadly weapon knowing or having reason to know that it will be used to facilitate any act of terrorism as defined in section 13-2301.
  - B. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section shall not apply to:
- 1. A person in his dwelling, on his business premises or on real property owned or leased by that person or that person's parent, grandparent or legal guardian.
- 2. A member of the sheriff's volunteer posse or reserve organization who has received and passed firearms training that is approved by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board and who is authorized by the sheriff to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to section 11-441.
  - 3. A firearm that is carried in:
- (a) A manner where any portion of the firearm or holster in which the firearm is carried is visible.
  - (b) A holster that is wholly or partially visible.
- (c) A scabbard or case designed for carrying weapons that is wholly or partially visible.
  - (d) Luggage.
- (e) A case, holster, scabbard, pack or luggage that is carried within a means of transportation or within a storage compartment, map pocket, trunk or glove compartment of a means of transportation.
- C. Subsection A, paragraphs 2, 3, 7, 10,  $11_{\overline{+}}$  AND 12 and 13 of this section shall not apply to:

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- 1. A peace officer or any person summoned by any peace officer to assist and while actually assisting in the performance of official duties; or
- 2. A member of the military forces of the United States or of any state of the United States in the performance of official duties; or
- 3. A warden, deputy warden, community correctional officer, detention officer, special investigator or correctional officer of the state department of corrections or the department of juvenile corrections; or
- 4. A person specifically licensed, authorized or permitted pursuant to a statute of this state or of the United States.
- D. Subsection A, paragraphs 3 and 7 of this section shall not apply to:
- 1. The possessing, transporting, selling or transferring of weapons by a museum as a part of its collection or an educational institution for educational purposes or by an authorized employee of such museum or institution, if:
- (a) Such museum or institution is operated by the United States or this state or a political subdivision of this state, or by an organization described in 26 United States Code section 170(c) as a recipient of a charitable contribution; and
- (b) Reasonable precautions are taken with respect to theft or misuse of such material.
  - 2. The regular and lawful transporting as merchandise; or
- 3. Acquisition by a person by operation of law such as by gift, devise or descent or in a fiduciary capacity as a recipient of the property or former property of an insolvent, incapacitated or deceased person.
- E. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section shall not apply to the merchandise of an authorized manufacturer of or dealer in prohibited weapons, when such material is intended to be manufactured, possessed, transported, sold or transferred solely for or to a dealer, a regularly constituted or appointed state, county or municipal police department or police officer, a detention facility, the military service of this or another state or the United States, a museum or educational institution or a person specifically licensed or permitted pursuant to federal or state law.
- F. Subsection A, paragraph 10 of this section shall not apply to shooting ranges or shooting events, hunting areas or similar locations or activities.
- G. F. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section shall not apply to a weapon described in section 13-3101, subsection A, paragraph 8, subdivision (a), item (v), if such weapon is possessed for the purposes of preparing for, conducting or participating in lawful exhibitions, demonstrations, contests or athletic events involving the use of such weapon. Subsection A, paragraph 10 11 of this section shall not apply to a weapon if such weapon is possessed for the purposes of preparing for, conducting or participating in hunter or firearm safety courses.

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- H. G. Subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{12}$  11 of this section shall not apply to the possession of a:
- 1. Firearm that is not loaded and that is carried within a means of transportation under the control of an adult provided that if the adult leaves the means of transportation the firearm shall not be visible from the outside of the means of transportation and the means of transportation shall be locked.
- 2. Firearm for use on the school grounds in a program approved by a school.
- 3. Firearm by a person who possesses a certificate of firearms proficiency pursuant to section 13-3112, subsection W and who is authorized to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to the law enforcement officers safety act of 2004 (P.L. 108-277; 118 Stat. 865; 18 United States Code sections 926B and 926C).
- I. The operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event or the employee of the operator or sponsor or the agent of the sponsor, including a public entity or public employee, is not liable for acts or omissions pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 10 of this section unless the operator, sponsor, employee or agent intended to cause injury or was grossly negligent.
- J. H. If a law enforcement officer contacts a person who is in possession of a firearm, the law enforcement officer may take temporary custody of the firearm for the duration of that contact.
- K. I. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{15}{14}$  of this section is a class 2 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 9 or  $\frac{14}{13}$  of this section is a class 3 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 3, 4, 8 or  $\frac{13}{12}$  of this section is a class 4 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{11}$  of this section is a class 1 misdemeanor unless the violation occurs in connection with conduct that violates section 13-2308, subsection A, paragraph 5, section 13-2312, subsection C, section 13-3409 or section 13-3411, in which case the offense is a class 6 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 1, subdivision (a) of this section or subsection A, paragraph 5, 6 or 7 of this section is a class 6 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 1, subdivision (b) of this section or subsection A, paragraph 10 or 11 of this section is a class 1 misdemeanor. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is a class 3 misdemeanor.
  - $\leftarrow$  J. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Contacted by a law enforcement officer" means a lawful traffic or criminal investigation, arrest or detention or an investigatory stop by a law enforcement officer that is based on reasonable suspicion that an offense has been or is about to be committed.

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- 2. "Public establishment" means a structure, vehicle or craft that is owned, leased or operated by this state or a political subdivision of this state.
- 3. "Public event" means a specifically named or sponsored event of limited duration that is either conducted by a public entity or conducted by a private entity with a permit or license granted by a public entity. Public event does not include an unsponsored gathering of people in a public place.
- 4. 2. "School" means a public or nonpublic kindergarten program, common school or high school.
  - 5. 3. "School grounds" means in, or on the grounds of, a school.
  - Sec. 3. Repeal

Section 13-3102.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.

- Sec. 4. Section 13-3105, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3105. Forfeiture of weapons and explosives
- A. On the conviction of any person for a violation of any felony in this state in which a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or explosive was used, displayed or unlawfully possessed by the person, the court shall order the article forfeited and sold to any business that is authorized to receive and dispose of the article under federal. AND state and local law and that shall sell the article to the public according to federal. AND state and local law, unless the article is otherwise prohibited from being sold under federal. OR state or local law, in which case it shall be destroyed or otherwise properly disposed.
- B. On the conviction of any person for a violation of section 13-2904, subsection A, paragraph 6 or section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 8, the court may order the forfeiture of the deadly weapon or dangerous instrument involved in the offense.
- C. If at any time the court finds pursuant to rule 11 of the Arizona rules of criminal procedure that a person who is charged with a violation of this title is incompetent, the court shall order that any deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or explosive used, displayed or unlawfully possessed by the person during the commission of the alleged offense be forfeited and sold to any business that is authorized to receive and dispose of the article under federal.— AND state and local law and that shall sell the article to the public according to federal.— AND state and local law, unless the article is otherwise prohibited from being sold under federal.— OR state or local law, in which case it shall be destroyed or otherwise properly disposed.
  - Sec. 5. Section 13-3107, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3107. Unlawful discharge of firearms: exceptions: classification: definitions
- A. A person who with criminal negligence discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality is guilty of a class 6 felony.
- B. Notwithstanding the fact that the offense involves the discharge of a deadly weapon, unless a dangerous offense is alleged and proven pursuant to section 13–704, subsection L, section 13–604 applies to this offense.

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- C. This section does not apply if the firearm is discharged:
- 1. As allowed pursuant to chapter 4 of this title.
- 2. On a properly supervised range.
- 3. In an area recommended as a hunting area by the Arizona game and fish department, approved and posted as required by the chief of police, but any such area may be closed when deemed unsafe by the chief of police or the director of the Arizona game and fish department.
- 4. For the control of nuisance wildlife by permit from the Arizona game and fish department or the United States fish and wildlife service.
  - 5. By special permit of the chief of police of the municipality.
- 6. As required by an animal control officer in the performance of duties as specified in section 9-499.04.
  - 7. Using blanks.
- 8. More than one mile from any occupied structure as defined in section 13-3101.
- 9. In self-defense or defense of another person against an animal attack if a reasonable person would believe that deadly physical force against the animal is immediately necessary and reasonable under the circumstances to protect oneself or the other person.
  - D. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Municipality" means any city or town and includes any property that is fully enclosed within the city or town.
- 2. "Properly supervised range" means a range that is any of the following:
- (a) Operated by a club affiliated with the national rifle association of America, the amateur trapshooting association, the national skeet association or any other nationally recognized shooting organization, or by any public or private school.
- (b) Approved by any agency of the federal government, this state or a county or city within which the range is located.
- (c) Operated with adult supervision for shooting air or carbon dioxide gas operated guns, or for shooting in underground ranges on private or public property.
  - Sec. 6. Section 13-3108, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3108. Firearms regulated by state: state preemption: remedies: private forfeiture of public property: yiolation: classification: definitions
- A. Except as provided in subsection E of this section AND EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, a— THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not enact any ordinance, rule or tax relating to the transportation, possession, carrying, sale, transfer, purchase, acquisition, gift, devise, storage, licensing, registration, discharge or use of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components or related accessories in this state.

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- B. A- EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not require the licensing or registration of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components or related accessories or prohibit the ownership, purchase, sale or transfer of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components, or related accessories.
- C. A— THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not require or maintain a record in any form, whether permanent or temporary, including a list, log or database, of any of the following:
- 1. Any identifying information of a person who leaves a weapon in temporary storage at any public establishment or public event, except that the operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event may require that a person provide a government issued identification or a reasonable copy of a government issued identification for the purpose of establishing ownership of the weapon. The operator or sponsor shall store any provided identification with the weapon and shall return the identification to the person when the weapon is retrieved. The operator or sponsor shall not retain records or copies of any identification provided pursuant to this paragraph after the weapon is retrieved.
- 2. Except in the course of a law enforcement investigation, any identifying information of a person who purchases, sells or transfers a firearm, unless the transaction involves a federally licensed firearms dealer.
- 3. The description, including the serial number, of a weapon that is left in temporary storage at any public establishment or public event.
- D. A— EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, THIS STATE AND ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state shall not enact any rule or ordinance that relates to firearms and is more prohibitive than or that has a penalty that is greater than any state law penalty. A political subdivision's rule or ordinance that relates to firearms and that is inconsistent with or more restrictive than state law, whether enacted before or after the effective date of the amendment to this section JULY 29, 2010, is null and void.
- E. This section does not prohibit a- THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision of this state from ENFORCING ANY STATE LAW OR enacting and enforcing any ordinance or rule pursuant to state law or relating to any of the following:
- 1. Imposing any privilege or use tax on the retail sale, lease or rental of, or the gross proceeds or gross income from the sale, lease or rental of, firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components at a rate that applies generally to other items of tangible personal property.
- 2. Prohibiting a minor who is unaccompanied by a parent, grandparent or guardian or a certified hunter safety instructor or certified firearms safety instructor acting with the consent of the minor's parent, grandparent or guardian from knowingly possessing or carrying on the minor's person, within the minor's immediate control or in or on a means of transportation a

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firearm in any place that is open to the public or on any street or highway or on any private property except private property that is owned or leased by the minor or the minor's parent, grandparent or guardian. Any ordinance or rule that is adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall not apply to a minor who is fourteen, fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years of age and who is engaged in any of the following:

- (a) Lawful hunting or shooting events or marksmanship practice at established ranges or other areas where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited.
- (b) Lawful transportation of an unloaded firearm for the purpose of lawful hunting.
- (c) Lawful transportation of an unloaded firearm for the purpose of attending shooting events or marksmanship practice at established ranges or other areas where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited.
- (d) Any activity that is related to the production of crops, livestock, poultry, livestock products, poultry products or ratites or storage of agricultural commodities.
- 3. The regulation of land and structures, including a business relating to firearms or ammunition or their components or a shooting range in the same manner as other commercial businesses. Notwithstanding any other law AND EXCEPT FOR THE LEGISLATURE, this paragraph does not authorize a— THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision OF THIS STATE to regulate the sale or transfer of firearms on property it owns, leases, operates or controls in a manner that is different than or inconsistent with state law. For the purposes of this paragraph, a use permit or other contract that provides for the use of property owned, leased, operated or controlled by a—THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision OF THIS STATE shall not be considered a sale, conveyance or disposition of property.
- 4. Regulating employees or independent contractors of the THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR political subdivision OF THIS STATE who are acting within the course and scope of their employment or contract. THIS PARAGRAPH DOES NOT PROHIBIT THE LAWFUL TRANSPORTING OR LAWFUL STORING OF ANY FIREARM PURSUANT TO SECTION 12-781.
- 5. Limiting or prohibiting the discharge of firearms in parks and preserves except:
  - (a) As allowed pursuant to chapter 4 of this title.
  - (b) On a properly supervised range as defined in section 13-3107.
- (c) In an area approved as a hunting area by the Arizona game and fish department. Any such area may be closed when deemed unsafe by the director of the Arizona game and fish department.
- (d) To control nuisance wildlife by permit from the Arizona game and fish department or the United States fish and wildlife service.
- (e) By special permit of the chief law enforcement officer of the political subdivision.

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- (f) As required by an animal control officer in performing duties specified in section 9-499.04 and title 11, chapter 7, article 6.
- (g) In self-defense or defense of another person against an animal attack if a reasonable person would believe that deadly physical force against the animal is immediately necessary and reasonable under the circumstances to protect oneself or the other person.
- 6. LIMITING OR PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF FIREARMS IN A PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT IF ALL THE FOLLOWING APPLY:
- (a) THE PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT IS A SECURED FACILITY WITH CONTROLLED ACCESS OR IS ISSUED A LICENSE PURSUANT TO TITLE 4, EXCEPT THAT ANY ORDINANCE OR RULE IS ONLY APPLICABLE TO THE ROOM, AREA OR LOCATION ON THE PREMISES THAT IS IDENTIFIED IN THE LICENSE APPLICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-205.02, SUBSECTION C AND ONLY AT TIMES WHEN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ARE AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES.
- (b) A SIGN IS CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AT ALL PUBLIC ENTRANCES AND THE SIGN MEETS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
- (i) CONTAINS A PICTOGRAM THAT SHOWS A FIREARM WITHIN A RED CIRCLE AND A DIAGONAL RED LINE ACROSS THE FIREARM.
- (ii) CONTAINS THE WORDS, "NO FIREARMS ALLOWED PURSUANT TO A.R.S. SECTION 13-3108".
- (iii) IS COMPOSED OF BLOCK, CAPITAL LETTERS PRINTED IN BLACK ON WHITE LAMINATED PAPER AT A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF ONE HUNDRED TEN POUND INDEX. THE LETTERING AND PICTOGRAM SHALL CONSUME A SPACE AT LEAST SIX INCHES BY NINE INCHES. THE LETTERS COMPRISING THE WORDS, "NO FIREARMS ALLOWED" SHALL BE AT LEAST THREE-FOURTHS OF A VERTICAL INCH AND ALL OTHER LETTERS SHALL BE AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF A VERTICAL INCH.
- (c) THE PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT IS EQUIPPED WITH SECURE FIREARM LOCKERS THAT ARE IN REASONABLE PROXIMITY TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE OPERATOR OR OPERATOR'S DESIGNATED AGENT.
- F. AN ORDINANCE OR RULE ENACTED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION E, PARAGRAPH 6 OF THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. A PEACE OFFICER OR ANY PERSON SUMMONED BY A PEACE OFFICER TO ASSIST AND WHILE ACTUALLY ASSISTING IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL DUTIES.
- 2. ANY SHOOTING RANGES OR SHOOTING EVENTS, HUNTING AREAS OR SIMILAR LOCATIONS OR ACTIVITIES.
- G. THIS SECTION DOES NOT PROHIBIT A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THIS STATE FROM ENACTING ANY RULE OR ORDINANCE REQUIRING A BUSINESS THAT OBTAINS A SECONDHAND FIREARM BY PURCHASE, TRADE OR CONSIGNMENT TO RETAIN THE FIREARM FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN TEN DAYS AT ITS PLACE OF BUSINESS OR ANOTHER STORAGE LOCATION THAT IS APPROVED BY THE APPLICABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.
- H. A PERSON MAY FILE SUIT IN AN APPROPRIATE COURT FOR DECLARATIVE AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND FOR ACTUAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IF ANY ORDINANCE, REGULATION, MEASURE, DIRECTIVE, RULE, ENACTMENT, ORDER OR POLICY IS ENACTED

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OR ENFORCED IN VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION. THE COURT SHALL AWARD THE PREVAILING PARTY ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS IN THE TRIAL AND APPELLATE COURTS.

- I. THIS SECTION DOES NOT PREVENT A STATE, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OR PROSECUTORIAL AGENCY FROM PROHIBITING A FIREARM IF THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION E, PARAGRAPH 6, SUBDIVISIONS (b) AND (c) ARE MET.
- J. NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO PROHIBIT A PRIVATE ENTITY OR OPERATOR OF A MULTIPURPOSE FACILITY FROM LIMITING OR PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF FIREARMS ON PROPERTY OWNED, LEASED, USED, OPERATED, CONTRACTED FOR OR CONTROLLED BY A PRIVATE ENTITY WHEN NOT USED BY A GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY FOR A GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSE.
- F. K. A violation of any ordinance established ENACTED pursuant to subsection E, paragraph 5 of this section is a class 2 misdemeanor unless the political subdivision designates a lesser classification by ordinance. A VIOLATION OF ANY ORDINANCE ENACTED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION E, PARAGRAPH 6 OF THIS SECTION IS A CLASS 3 MISDEMEANOR.
  - G. L. For the purposes of this section: -
- 1. "CONTROLLED ACCESS" MEANS ACCESS IS CONTROLLED OR RESTRICTED BY THE PRESENCE OF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:
- (a) A STATE OR FEDERAL CERTIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AN ARMED SECURITY OFFICER.
- (b) METAL DETECTION, X-RAY, SCREENING OR OTHER WEAPON DETECTION EQUIPMENT.
- 2. "GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSE" MEANS USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED TO PERFORM GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS ON BEHALF OF THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THIS STATE. GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSE DOES NOT INCLUDE THE OPERATION OF A MULTIPURPOSE FACILITY.
- 3. "MULTIPURPOSE FACILITY" MEANS ANY FACILITY THAT IS SUITABLE TO BE USED TO ACCOMMODATE PROFESSIONAL SPORTING FRANCHISES, MAJOR COLLEGE FOOTBALL BOWL SPONSORS, OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES AND ENTERTAINMENT, CULTURAL, CIVIC, MEETING, TRADE SHOW OR CONVENTION EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES AND MAY INCLUDE A STADIUM AND ON-SITE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RELATED COMMERCIAL USES WITHIN THE FACILITY.
- 4. "Political subdivision" includes MEANS MUNICIPALITIES, COUNTIES, SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS, UNIVERSITIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS, ANY CORPORATE OR OTHER ENTITY THAT LEASES A PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT TO A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, THE GOVERNING BODY OF A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION AND ITS MEMBERS AND OFFICERS IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY AND a political subdivision acting in any capacity, including under police power, in a proprietary capacity or otherwise. POLITICAL SUBDIVISION DOES NOT INCLUDE AN ENTITY THAT OPERATES A FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT.
- 5. "PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT" MEANS A STRUCTURE, VEHICLE OR CRAFT THAT IS OWNED, LEASED, USED, OPERATED, CONTRACTED FOR OR CONTROLLED BY THIS STATE, OR

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ANY AGENCY OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THIS STATE, WHEN USED BY A GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY FOR A GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSE.

6. "SECURED FACILITY" MEANS ANY PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENT OR PUBLIC BUILDING OR STRUCTURE OR ANY PORTION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE THAT IS USED PRIMARILY BY A PUBLIC AGENCY AND THAT IS NOT ACCESSIBLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC EXCEPT BY CONTROLLED ACCESS.

Sec. 7. Repeal

Section 13-3118, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.

Sec. 8. Section 13-4903, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-4903. <u>Use of force: armed nuclear security guards</u>

- A. An armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force against another person at a commercial nuclear generating station or structure or fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of criminal damage under section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 3 and subsection B, paragraph 1 or 2, misconduct involving weapons under section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 13 12 or criminal trespass on a commercial nuclear generating station under section 13-4902.
- B. Notwithstanding sections 13-403, 13-404, 13-405, 13-406, 13-408, 13-409, 13-410 and 13-411, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force up to and including deadly physical force against another person at a commercial nuclear generating station or structure or fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to:
- 1. Prevent the commission of manslaughter under section 13-1103, second or first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105, aggravated assault under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, kidnapping under section 13-1304, burglary in the second or first degree under section 13-1507 or 13-1508, arson of a structure or property under section 13-1703, arson of an occupied structure under section 13-1704, armed robbery under section 13-1904 or an act of terrorism under section 13-2308.01.
- 2. Defend oneself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.
- C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in threatening to use physical or deadly physical force if and to the extent a reasonable armed nuclear security guard believes it necessary to protect oneself or others against another person's potential use of physical force or deadly physical force.
- D. An armed nuclear security guard is not subject to civil liability for engaging in conduct that is otherwise justified pursuant to this chapter.
  - Sec. 9. Section 13-4904, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-4904. <u>Detention authority: armed nuclear security guards</u>
- A. An armed nuclear security guard, with reasonable belief, may detain in or on a commercial nuclear generating station or a structure or fenced

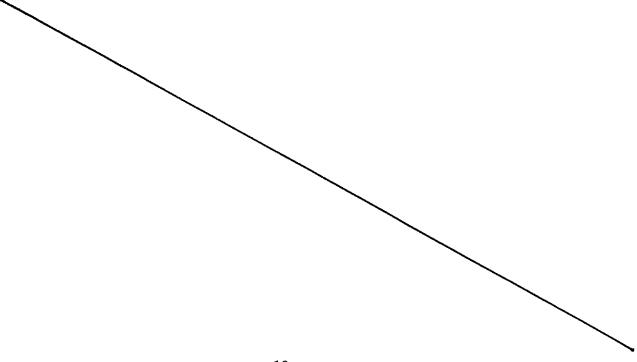
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yard of a commercial nuclear generating station in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable time any person who is suspected of committing or attempting to commit manslaughter under section 13-1103, second or first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105, aggravated assault under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, kidnapping under section 13-1304, burglary in the second or first degree under section 13-1507 or 13-1508, criminal damage under section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 3 and subsection B, paragraph 1 or 2, arson of a structure or property under section 13-1703, arson of an occupied structure under section 13-1704, armed robbery under section 13-1904, an act of terrorism under section 13-2308.01, misconduct involving weapons under section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 13 12 or criminal trespass on a commercial nuclear generating station under section 13-4902 for the purpose of summoning a law enforcement officer.

B. Reasonable belief of an armed nuclear security guard is a defense to a civil or criminal action against an armed nuclear security guard for false arrest, false or unlawful imprisonment or wrongful detention.

Sec. 10. Section 15-515, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 15-515. Duty to report violations occurring on school premises

All school personnel who observe a violation of section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{11}$  or section 13-3111 on school premises shall immediately report the violation to the school administrator. The administrator shall immediately report the violation to a peace officer. The peace officer shall report this violation to the department of public safety for inclusion in the statewide and federal uniform crime reports prescribed in section 41-1750, subsection A, paragraph 2.



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Passed the House April	13,2011,	Passed the Senate	March 3	·,20 <u>//</u> ,
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Secretary of State

# SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS AND FINAL PASSAGE

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